THE WESTCHESTER WILL CASE.

Continuation of the Story of an Unhappy Family.

A Visit to the Buseing Homestead and a Passing Glance at "the Hole in the Wall"-What the Testator's Widow Tes ified to-Extraordinary Partiality of a Mother Toward a Wayward Son-Demoralizing Results of an Imaginary Railroad Accident.

A further hearing of testimony in the matter of the contested will of John Bussing, deceased, which has for some time past occupied the attention of Surrogate Coffin. of Westchester county, took place Saturday, during which the evidence of Mrs Bussing, relict of the testator, was taken at the family residence, near Williamsbridge, she being too delicate and infirm to attend at the Surrogate's court in Walte Plains. The following empraces the substance of the additional testimony elicited:-

Mrs. Ryer recalled, by Mr. Van Pelt, testified—My father said that he wished that myself and sister should have the forty acres (on the east side of the railroad track) between us; John objected to the proposition; the forty acres would, at one time, have prought about \$100.00; on one occasion, after the will was made, my mother contended that the girls (meaning witness and her sister) should have more, BUT JOHN OFFOSED IT.

Mrs. Susan A. Ther examined by Mr. Van Pelt—I am a daugater of John Bussing, Sr., deceased, and sister of John Bussing, Sr., deceased, the married in 1847 and left home six satisfaths afterwards; I have since visited home to be bed; prior to that time he was a very industrious farmer, he attended to all the land himself, occasionally employing a few hands at certain seasons; from the great change that took place in his appearance, habits and conversation I should never have known him to be my rather; my brother John is A MAN OF VERY STRONG WILL.

A MAN OF VERTY STRONG WILL, and if matters did not go on to please him he would get into a great passion; my lattier spoke of the railroad accident, and said it might cost him \$25,000, or even all he had; I never heard him alfule to the railroad accident before he took to his bed; one day when we were taking about the will put my arms around my father's neck and cried; he also cried

around my lather's neck and cried; he also cried and

APPEARED TO BE IN GREAT AGONY;
he said that he could not do as he liked with his own property; I then knew what had been done; I knew how the will was to be; my mother had told me; in a couple of hours after that the will was signed; Mr. Ryer, my nusband, made some remark about the way in which the will was grawn, when John got angry and

STAUCK HIM UNDER HIS NOSE.

Mrs. Duryea recallet—My grandfather gave me six dot ars per mouth fer pocket money, and told me not to let John know anything about it; he also made me some presents in the same way; he was anxious to have me remain with the mainly, and gave me pocket money and other presents to induce me not to go away, as I had takked of doing on account of Uncle John schoulet towards me; on one occasion fincle John threw a pair of tongs at me.

Elijah Ryer, son of Mrs. Mery Jane Ryer, and grandson of the testator, corroborated the testamony of previous withesses; in receivace to John Bursding, Jr., insisting upon having the deed made, and striking the bureau and wall.

Mrs. Bussing, widow of the testator, on being ex-

. Bussing, widow of the testator, on being exannues by ex-suage Robertson, accosed—I am the wisdow of John Bussing, deceased; I was married in the year 1820; we came to live at the homestead about two years after we were married and have since resided here; I remember the time when my busband first took to his bed in 1847; before that my

since resided here; I remember the time when my husband first took to his bed in 1847; before that my susband used to complained most of his back, and said he feit better while iying in bed; I heard of the better while iying in bed; I heard of the better while iying in bed; I heard of the accordent on the Barlem Railhoad, and to have been caused by one of Mr. Theis oxen getting on the track; I do not know that it had any connection with my husband keeping his bed; I recolled Judge Stragham being my husband selling some property to Scribner & Hull filer he (deceased) had taken to his bed; he negotiated the sale of property down at the depot; he asso sold some property to the Harlem Railroad Company; I recollect Judge Scrugham making a memorantum of the will; I admitted Judge Scrugham into the house; he took the headings of the will and then asked my husband if there was anything cise he desired to have in It; the memorantum which Judge Scrugham made gave to Jo n Bussing, Jr., the airm devised in the will; I was present

When The Will. Was received in the will; I was present

When The Will. Was received in the will; James William is, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness to the will; James Williams, the other suscenting witness for him; Mr. Pardy would come and speak about putting some money out, when my husband would say, "I don't want you to put too muca money out, I must keep some tor household exp. ness;" my

business for him; Mr. Purdy would come and speak about putting some money out, when my husband would say, "I don't want you to put too muca money out, I must keep some for household exp. nses;" my husband would then tel, me where I could get the money Mr. Purdy wanted, and when the latter party brought interest money my husband would tell me where to piace it; this was continued up to the time of his death; my husband was very slow to speak and first considered what he would say:

and first considered what he would say;
HE WAS A MAN OF GOOD JUDGMENT;
I did not discover any change in my husband's mind after he took to his bed; when he set lds mind upon anything he could not be changed; John was a first rate hand on the larm; we could not have got along without him; I receilect the time when John strock the wall; that was my fault: I was trying to persuade my husband to leave my daughters more than the will gave them; but my husband said he did not want to after the whil; I never heard John say that the will was his will; I never heard my husband say that he could not do as he hised with his own.

Cross examined by Mr. Van Pelt—I am now living with my son John; he has a wite and two children; I never saw Junge Robertson in relation to this matter until last wednesday; John was present and took part in the conversation, but I cannot recolect what he sad; my memory is not very good and my retentive laculites depend on circumstances; I am sevently-four years old; I know that my daughters were

were
DISSATISFIED WITH THE WILL,
because John got so much and they so little; I never
heard John use violent or protein language to his
father; he has sworn to me when he struck the wall;
he did not call me by hard names; I do not remember whether he has ever called me a black hearted Q. Will you swear that John has not at any time called you a black hearted b-h, in the presence of your husband and others? A. I do not wish to swear

Q. Did he use violent and profane lauguage to you when he struck the wall? A. Yes, he did; he was in a great rage; I sat by the wall at the time, near the door spot where the hole was made by John Bussing, Jr., was here pointed out), and my husband thought that John was striking me, and he said. For God's sake, John, don't kill your mother; John teld me something about his father; having given him a deed of the place, but that he was not to use it until after the death of his father; I did not know anything about the deed until after my husband's death; I do not recollect that John ever swore to me except when he struck the wall.

Q. Did you not tell your daughter, Mrs. Ryer, repeatedly that you could not live at home safely on account of John's violence? A. I do not recollect it.

Q. Will you swear that you did not tell your daughter Ars. Byer that you trembled at the very sound of John's violenc? A. I don't like to swear that I did not.

Q. Did you never hear John use violent or profane language to his father? A. I never did.

Q. Ind John never swear in his father's presence when things did not go to please him? A. He swore when he struck the wall; he also struck the bureau two or three times; his lather heard him strike the bureau and told him to stop; I had been speaking to my husband about the will, and trying to get him to cive My Datchiters nore.

when Jehn got angry; I cannot receilect when this occurred; I recollect when the will was made; I did not tell John right have gone or sent for Judge Scrugham to draw the will.

Q. Don't you know that Mrs. Tier saw your bus-Q. Did he use violent and profane language to you

might have gone or sent for Judge Scrugham to oraw tine will.

Q. Don't you know that Mrs. Ther saw your busband in bed on the day the will was executed, that he cried and said he could not do as he had a mind to do with his own? A. He might have said so and I not have heard it; and she might have send so and I not have heard it; and she might have been here without my remembering the fact.

Q. Will you sweat that your daughter, Mrs. Tier, that he had cried and said that he could not do with his own as he pleased? A. I don't remember it; I nos'T Like To sweat; it might have told her that the will was unjust to her; I might have told Mrs. Ther that her lather ought to have given her and her sister more, but that her father would not after the will; during a disturbance which occurred

Mrs. Ther that her lather ought to have given her and her sister more, but that her father would not after the will; during a disturbance which occurred after the will was made John said that he would go sway iny husband told him not to go away and he would give him (John) the place; John had the centire charge of the farm and brought all he made to his father; I don't know that John realized \$50,000 by the proceeds of the farm, and I have no idea what money he has invested; my daughters complained that John was Getting Too Much, and begged of me to talk to my husband and persuade him to leave them more, but he would not change the will; I often told my musband that he would feel better if he would get up and go around the place.

the place.
O. When the \$5,000 were asked for by Mrs. Ryer, d. When the \$5,000 were asked for by Ars. Note that amount to each of your hasband promise to give that amount to each of your daughters, and did not John object to it? A. I did not hear anything about it; I have not taked with John about this lawsent within the past lew days; John told me that my daughters

ABOUT TO CONTEST THE WILL, and I remarked to him that I did not want any law-enit; I do not know that any of my husband's fam-ily were afflicted with insanity; my husband's father hay to ked for seven years; he was very low spirited; sometimes my husband would go out into the yard

with nothing but his night clothes on; I used to ask him why he did not put o his cont, when he would say that he did not want it; he never did this before he took to his bed.

Direct examination by ex-Judge Robertson—During the entire period that my husband was indisposed he and I occupied the same bed; as regards temper, Mrs. Ryer is about the same as John.

Cross-examination, resumed—I have forgotten a great deal about the business; I have had no friendly intercourse with my daughters since this suit commenced; I have acted towards them in a manner very little different from the friendly leeling I had always evinced towards them.

Q. Were you not informed a few days since that your daughter, Mrs. Tier, had a sek child, and did you not get ready for the purpose of caining upon her, when John objected, and told you that you should not go? A. (After much hesitation) I cannot recollect.

Q. luly you not write to your daughters saxing.

should not go? A. (Alter much hesitation): calnot recollect.
Q. bid you not write to your daughters saying
that if the, contested the will you would not leave
them any of your property? A. I did; I like my
daughters as well as I do John; if I had had the making of the will I should have left all the children an
equal amount of property; I did not see my husband
cry; I suppose his feelings were often hurt on seeing his children go on so about the property.

The case was again adjourned.

ELIZABETH'S MATR C.DE MYSTERY.

The Mother Murderer Duignan Still at Large-What the Authorities Are Doing-Traced to Wilkesbarre, Pa .- Some Unpublished Facts.

All efforts to capture Michael Duignan, whose brutal and unprovoked murder of his poor old mother at Elizabethport, N. J., on the forenoon of the 29th of last December, is still fresh in the minds of the public, have proved futile. "Are there any new developments in this case, Mr. Mayor?" inquired a HERALD reporter on Saturday of Mayor Chatwood, the little lawyer who is at the head of Elizabeth's municipal government. "No. sir: none that I know "I understand you have expressed very great dissatisfaction with the manner in which the local police have acted in the premises," said the re-"I never said so," replied the Mayor; "but I have said and still think that it is a most extraordinary thing to think that the murderer could get away as he did, in broad daylight, in a thickly populated district, without some of our policemen seeing him., The Caief of Police, John Keron, was next interviewed on the subject. He declares that ever

interviewed on the subject. He declares that ever since

THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY

be has left no stone unturned in his efforts to bring Dutanan to justice, and is now continuing these efforts, and will, until the desired result is achieved. He scout the idea that Duignan is secreted, as some persist in thinking, at the Port, and expresses himself satisfied that the marderer has not committed suicide, at least by drowning.

HE WAS SESN

twenty minutes after murdering his mother, going across the common, near fickett's farm at a rapid gail, by a man named Bechel, a tailor, of Elizabeth avenue. If he was secreted at the Port the Chief is of opinion somebedy must surely be seen going to or from him. Not long since Chief of folice Keenan, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., sent a despatch to Keron, stati ing that in his opinion

DUIGNAN WAS IN WILKESBARRE and spent a night there. Sergeant Miller, of the Elizabeth police force, was immediately dispatched thither, but after remaining a week there he was unable to accomplish more than discover that a person had been there who very minutely answered the matricide's description.

SOME NEW FACES

about Duignan's connection with the police force

son had been there who very minutely answered the matricide's description.

Some New Facts

about Duignan's connection with the police force are worth printing. It seems he was the subject of much trouble among the members of the Police Committee of the Common Council and the mayor, prior and subsequent to his appointment, on account of which the committee have never had a meeting since last September. Duignan was appointed October I, but never received a cent of pay, the chairman of the Police Committee refusing persistently to sign his bill. It is no doubt true that this weighed seriously on his mind, for the afternoon of the murder a scrap of paper was found in a dwirten in pencil the amount that was due him up to becember at. This was \$252. He was not drunk when he perpetrated the "MURBER MOST FOUL."

At first his poor lather seemed anxious to have him brought to justice, but now all the family manifest an anxiety to the contrary, saying that one life has been sacrificed in the tamby and that is enough, in the Common Conacti a motion was made to offer a reward of \$200 for his capture, but was opposed by the Alderman from Duignan's ward, Mr. Ropes and thanked him. Duignan's ward, Mr. Ropes me morning after ward old air. Durgnan met Ropes and thanked him. Duignan's ward, Mr. Ropes me morning after ward old air. Durgnan met Ropes and thanked him. Duignan owns some property worth about \$500. His wife has not got the money due him by the city.

"AFTER SEVEN YEARS."

My name was appeared in different papers and on divers times, under the flaming titles of "A Mur-"The Seven Years Mystery Explained," &c., all of which was enough to condemn me for the time being and until time would unravel the mystery itself. My sister, who accused me of having been the means of the death of the two young women at Keppler's Hotel seven years ago, through means both toul and fair, prepared an army of witnesses to assis, her in her designs against me and my own. A short time since she had her army arrayed in grand style at the Court House in this city, each and every one ready to give in the word of death to a person as innocent of the charge which they were fighting under as imocence itself. From batteries masked beneath souls which poured forth words which fouled the air came lies which had before unhidden lain. I was not allowed to be present at the interview between my sister and her colleagues and the Grand Jury, although I tried to gain admittance. The jury of twenty-four sworn men heard all there was to be heard, and in the end the army got flanked, whipped and defeated in all its well laid plans, when their commander-in-chief thought an early and easy victory was at hand. The jury acquitted me of the charge of nurder laid upon my shounders by my siste: (bard for me to call her such). Not having gained anything in Newark she now tries to still keep my name in the papers under the title of murderer, and yesterday the New York Herald assisted her by saying the trial would again be renewed as soon as the principal witness returned from Europe, or something to that effect. I suppose it refers to a person whom my sister-calls daughter, as in the affidavit she made before Mr. Titsworth she said her daughter was with her when she met me on the ferryboat the day after the death of the two young wo men. In my mind I have since satisfied the public that i was in Newark the afternoon when she said she saw and spoke to me. I have also tried, with all available means, to have my sister punished by law, and will accept of all chances that may offer themselves to clear my mind and character. The time will come when she will reap her reward—a reward that is justly due to all perjaners.

Newark, Jan. 20, 1871. in the word of death to a person

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A NEW YORKER.

(From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Jan. 27. Yesterday morning a bearder on Broad street, named Raymond, hailing latterly from Atlanta, but originally from Utica, N. Y., was discovered in his room with a gash on his throat and cuts on each arm, evidently indicted with a razor which was arm, evidently inflicted with a razor which was found open adjacent to a basin of blood discharged from the wounds. The wounds were evidently the work of the sufferer himself, since he virtually acknowled as much when queried of the circumstance, being perfectly rational, and protesting against the removal of the razor and basin from the room until his friends had seen it. Mr. McCabe, senior partner of the dry goods firm of Messis. McCabe, Costello & Daly, with but a limited knowledge of the sufferer, provided skillind medical attention, summoning br. De Saussure Ford, who dressed the wounds inflicted. All that is known of Mr. Raymond in Augusta is that he came from Atlanta last Wednesday week and took board with Mrs. Perrin for one week, for which he paid in advance. His deportment at his boarding house is characterized as of the most genteel character in every sense. He was, however, during the latter part of the week frequently missed from his room and from the table by his landady. On Wednesday night he was known to have entered his boarding house with another person, and repaired to his room, in which several beds were placed for the accommodation of transient boarders, which was searely locked, where he was found yesterday morning in the condition previously described.

Mr. Raymond arrived in Augusta eight days ago, from Atlanta, in search of employment as a clerk in a dry goods store, and his interests in that direction were being furthered by Messrs, McCabe, Costello & Daly. He was to call at that establishment on Saiurday evening list in reference to obtaining a situation in this city, but failed to put in an appearance. During the latter part of the week he received a reinitance from a triant in Utica, N. Y. through this firm. He made but a poor job of the effort to take his own life, and is considered out of danger. found open adjacent to a basin of blood discharged

A Maine Divorce Case.—The much discussed Miller divorce case, the parties in which are persons of wealth and high social position at Portland, Me., has been on trial in that city for a few days past. Mrs. Miler has daughter of Charles Peters, of New York, and was married to Nathaniel J. Miller, Jr., in 1858. She claims that Miller has been for the last four years a common drunkard, has kicked, pounded and otherwise shamefully abused her, and has several times threatened ner hie, compelling to the leave home and seek protection elsewhere. The defence deny that killer is an habitual drunkard, while they acknowledge he is audicred, to the use of liquor, and trace the fact to the influence of her example. They deny that she was compelled to leave his nouse, and say she was enticed away by Judge George F. Shepler, with whom she has been guilty of aduliery; all of which Mrs. Miller unequiv, ocally pronounces taise. The decision of the case is not yet announced.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

An Eric Railway Sult Before the United States Court. Betore Judge Sutherland.

The Eric Railway vs. The Ohio and Mississipp Rathray Company.—In this suit, in which Judge Sutherland granted an injunction restraining the

Decisions. John W. Morgan et al. vs. John W. Gardner .-Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Application of Ferdinand G. Witner et al.—Report confirmed and order made. In the Matter of the Arbitration of J. Benedetse et al. vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.-

Order confirmed.

James H. Ropers vs. Martha Rogers.—Report of referre confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Brownell et al. vs. Boss.—Order granted.

S. B. Higenbotam vs. George J. Conger et al.—Motion granted and order made.

The Guardian Five and Marine Insurance Company vs. Mark J. Hamtin.—Motion granted, with ten dollars costs to defendant to abide event of action.

J. Burnham Kinsman vs. Joseph C. Kinsman. Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Barbour. George W. Melcalf vs. Josiah H. Baker. -- Reference

Garnet L. Schuyler vs. George Montjoy .- Order granted.

Harry G. Harrison vs. Educard G. Tinker. - Refer Otis G. Burnan rs. Sidney W. Hoffman .- Order

granted.
J. H. Prentiss vs. J. H. Phinney.—The same.
Charles B. Hofman vs. Alfred L. Silon.—The same.
Cutharine Bernell vs. William Drisinger—The same.
James MacDonald et al. vs. John J. Kipp et al.—
The same.

By Judge Monell.

Barbara Schreyer vs. Philip Schreyer.—Memorana for counsel.

Augustus L. Dalzel vs. James C. King.—Motion to increase ball denied.

Henry Hoffman vs. Charles H. Fischer et al.—Mo-

Henry Hoffman vs. Charles H. Fischer et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Francisca H. Morijon vs. Juan Martimez et al.—Findings of fact and law settled and signed.

Peter Coates et al. vs. Abraham Hoodey et al.—Injunction dissolved, with costs.

Jeremiah J. Coleman et al. vs. James Crump.—

Motion granted in part and dealed in part.

Martin R. Cool et al. vs. George A. Starkweather.—Judgment for plaintiffs for a perpetual injunction, with costs.

Before Judge Jones.

Before Judge Jones.

Henry Bowers vs. William Henry Arcon.—See memoranda as to settlement of costs.

Moytich vs. The Sixth Avenue Ratiroad Company.—The same.

Horey vs. Rubber Tip Company.—The same.
Clark vs. Mercantile Insurance Company.—Bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

Beimont vs. Poncert.—See memoranda as to settlement of findings.

Schlesinger vs. Hester.—Bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

Newberger vs. The Eric Rativay.—See memorandum as to settlement of case.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM. A Batch of Decisions.

A large number of decisions, some in cases which have been in litigation a long time, was rendered on Saturday in this court. It will be seen in the variety of the Judges rendering them that they run back through several general terms.

By Judges Monell, Jones'and Spencer. Daniel Bolton vs. Edward W. Baxter et at. -Judg Elizabeth King vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff.

Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted,

Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

John Schreger vs. Wim. L. Fischer.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Samuel W. Geery vs. Jacob K. V. Cockeroft.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event.

Cyrus Scopied vs. Jacob H. Whitelegg.—Judgment affirmed.

Thomas A. Harton vs. Nathaniel Bloom.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Selt W. Haite vs. The Omaha National Bank.—Order reversed, demurers instained and judgment absolute ordered for the defendants, with costs.

Elizabeth Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. The New York and Hartem Railroad Company.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellants to abide the event.

Fatrick Morgan vs. James Multigan et al.—Judgment ament afframed.

James Ryan vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment and ment afframed.

ment affirmed.

James Ryan vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial
granted, with costs to the appellants to no de event.

William H. Bailey vs. August Belmont et al.— Wheeler et al. v. James Forouch. - Order re-

versed.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

John Adolph vs. The Central Park, North and
East River Rath ond Company, -Exceptions overruled and Judgment ordered for the defendants

Zippora O'Hara, Administrativa, et al. vs. Benja-min F. Sealey.—Jadgment affirmed.
Charles C. Rhodes vs. William Dymock.—Excep-tions sustained and a new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to ablde the event.
Claus Puckhafer vs. George W. White et al.— Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the By Judges Barbour, Monell and Freedman.

Russelt D. Miner vs. Ann W. Beckman et al.— Judgment affirmed, with costs. John L. Howard vs. Isaac T. Smith.—Excep-tions sustained and new trial ordered, with costs tions sustained and new trial ordered, with costs to defendant to abude the event.

By Judes McCunn and Spencer.

Charles R. Townsond et al. vs. the Glens Falls Insurance Company; The Jame vs. Narragansett Insurance Company; The Same vs. Merchauts Fire Insurance Company,—Urder of Special Term reversed. The order of reference vacated and a new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

James Bishop et al. vs. The Empire Transportation Company.—Judgment vacated and order overruling decision modified. Case to be settled by Justice Jones.

COMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL TERM. Decision.

Judge Loew on Saturday rendered the following

eision:-Burdick vs. Burdick,-Case referred.

COURT CALENDARS-TH'S DAY.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Held by Judge ngraham. Opens ten A. M. Demurrers-Nos. 1

Ingranam.—Opens ton A. M. Demurrers—Nos. 1 to 25.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 1091, 64, 357, 141, 311, 25, 27, 31, 145, 81, 2793, 2351, 21, 51, 61, 153, 207, 33, 35. Part 2.—Held by Judge Brady.—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 156, 209, 1752, 14, 1852, 223, 9703, 236, 1710, 34, 1008, 123, 42, 12645, 165, 4, 110, 1443, 1090, 1782, 174.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Raynard. First Monday calendar. Called at tweive M. SUPRENOR COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 449, 1043, 307, 475, 73, 171, 275, 51, 447, 163, 167, 289, 33, 291, 39, 353, 231. Part 2.—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 78, 570, 146, 509, 334, 1712, 512, 350, 329, 316, 322, 356, 610, 360, 168. Also causes off for January term.

ary term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Held by Judge Loew.—

Nos: 68, 27, 479, 247, 473, 471, 504, 506, 506, 510, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, Part 2.—Held by Judge J. F.

Daly.—Nos. 439, 372, 156, 218, 370, 463, 464, 762, 518,

514, 515, 516, 517, Part 2.—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 439, 372, 156, 218, 370, 463, 404, 762, 518, 519, 529, 522, 523, 524, 525, Marine Court.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Joachimson.—Nos. 4932, 4881, 5013, 3949, 4711, 4723, 4748, 4881, 4879, 4880, 4905, 4912, 4913, 4976, 5258. Part 2.—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 3020, 302034, 4070, 4299, 4713, 4760, 4889, 4914, 4916, 4921, 4923, 4924, 4926, 4937, 4948, 4603, 4604. Part 3.—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 5410, 5500, 5600, 5906, 5607, 5608, 5609.

Court of Genral Essions.—Before John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. John Costello, robbery; Same vs. Alexander Giobs and Henry Ornance, robbery; Same vs. Engene Donach, burglary; Same vs. James Coffee, burglary; Same vs. the Same, felonious assaunt and battery; Same, vs. Edward B. Day, forkery; Same vs. the Same, cmbezzlement; Same vs. John Dougherty and John Dill, grand larceny.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

General A. C. Garlington has become chief assistant editor of the Adanta, Ga., Intelligencer. The St. Louis Democrat gives notice that Colonel The Port Byron, N. Y., Times has settled up its accounts and paid the balance in old printing material.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Jour nal states that Messrs. A. M. Kelley and S. Bassett French are named as the new editors of the Rich mond (Va.) Enquirer.

The Lebanon (Ky.) Clarion is in full mourning for its deceased editor, Thomas L. Fogle. The publica-tion of the paper will be discontinued for the pre-sent, the material of the office being offered for sale. On Wednesday morning a large brick block known as the Froedhead block, at Jamestown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The Chautauqua Democrati office, occupying the entire third floor of the building, was total loss.

a total loss.
In Gaiveston, Texas, there are three newspaper me named Jones, who are constantly getting into trouble on each other's account. Week before has one of them was assaulted in the street for writing an abusive article he had never seen, and a few days before the wrong Jones was accused of deserting his second wife, though he had never been married. The three Joneses threaten to exterminate each other to establish their identity.

What the Teachers and Believers in Christianity Should Do.

What We Need and How We May Obtain It-Doing and Believing-The Characteristics of the Bible-Religion is Never Acquired Suddenly.

The churches yesterday showed an evident falling off in the number of attendants. Jack Frost, when exerting himself very much, is a severe foe to the practice or profession of religion when such practice or profession necessitates the going out of doors. The reverend orators in the several churches, however, were at their posts and warmed to their work in such a manner as to afford much gratification and edification to their hearers. The following reports are careful condensations of the more im-portant discourses, and will be found quite inter-

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ermon by the Rev. Father McKenna-The Church-Spread of Catholicity-Catholic Faith-Religion in America.

High mass was yesterday celebrated at St. Peter's church, in Barclay street, by the Rev. Father Allen, of Halifax. As usual in this church, the congregation was large, and the ceremonies and the singing were of that solemn character which usually attends Divine worship in this old and sacred edifice. The music was Benz's mass for four voices, which is entirely chorus, without solos. Yesterday being

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY there was no Gioría either read or sung. The choir, under the direction of Professor Pecher, organist, alto; Mr. Amend; tenor; Mr. Stand, basso—Mrs. Easton and Mr. Hemmer being absent. After the first Gospel the Rev. Father McKenna, pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Leona, in Cannon street, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon from the Gospel of St. Matthew, xill., 31, 32— "Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, the kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed which a man took and sowed in his field; which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in

a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in
the branches thereof." The Church of God on earth
is beauitfully typified by the mustard seed mentioned in ine Gospel. When Christ established his
Church He had as followers but twelve poor men,
whom He made His disciples and taught the doctrine upon which has been raised the Catholic
Charch of God, spread throughout all the world.
Century after century has
THIS SPIRITIAL KINGDOM
eblarged liself and scattered over the world the
seeds of the Gospel, Purified by persecutions from
within and without, each age has brought its own
triumbhs and giories, and convinced mea that the
infinite love of its founder was ever supporting it
and breathing into all its councils the fervor of
falsh, which is needed for salvation. It has ever
astonished even the most sceptical of unbelievers how
the Church has been able to overcome every obstacle raised up to
CRUSH HER OUT OF EXISTENCE,
and the admiration of her worst enemies has been
excited when they have paused to behold the vastness of her resources and the splender of her dominion. In tracing the steps of pragress our noly
religion has made all over the world it is thapossible not to see plainly and unmistakably the fulfilment of

CHRIST'S PROMISE TO HIS APOSTLES.

ment of

CHRIST'S PEOMISE TO HIS APOSTLES.

"I shall be with you all days, even to the end of the world." Where is that spot in the whole world at the present time that the sacrifice of the pew law is not offered? The prophecy of Malachi is fulfilled, for the mass is celevrated all over the world: from the rising to the setting of the sun. Holy men have

LEFT HOME AND COUNTRY

to preach and spread the word of God, and show, by the example of their own lives, and in thousands of cases by the example of their deaths, what a religion; that was that Christ came on Earth to establish. No country has ever been too remote, too uncivilized, too ill-tayored in any way to deter the missionary from his task of love. Penetrating into the vast widerness, roaming over sea and land,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD the Catholic priest has been found, and wherever the seed was sown it grew, like the mustard seed, to grand proportions, and those that had been in the darkness of ignorance of their Creator and Saviour found rest and shelter from it. No hovel is toe poor, no palace too splendid, no person is too ign sion to the Saviour's commandments and those of His Church. Faith, humble and submissive, active and living, universal and firm, is what God requires. We, who are fluite, cannot pretend to understand the Infinite. Can we understand the infinitede of

We, who are fluite, caunot protend to understand the infinite. Can we understand the infinite of God's work in

SPREADING HIS HOLV CHUECH

all over the world, or understand within the power of our poor, weak minds the Omnipotent will that blessed with inspirations our fellow men who were martyred in caring for lost souis in heathen lands. It is absolutely necessary for us to have faith in God and to conquer all temptations of the devit, that have for their object no other end than to excite in us a foolish pride in our own weak powers. Here in this country it is especially necessary that the spirit of independence when the olessings of a free country enable all of us to enjoy should not be allowed to creep into subjects that pertain only to God and our own souls.

ALL MEN ARE CREATURES,
but God is Infinite in each and every of attributes. Says St. Faul to the Romans; see another law in my members warring action. In word my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." There must be a struggle made when the evil tempter presents the flattering though that so easily leads into the captivity of sin. Without strength from the Giver of all bicssings the war might result in favor of the ever-working enemy to man's eternal happiness.

The reverend preacher went on to say that Cathe-

of the ever-working enemy to the cyclences of lies should feel proud of the cyclences of faith presented in the large number of Catholic Church editors which are to be seen in this city, and prouder still in knowing that even still the increase of the Catholic opputation necessitated the crection of new churches. It

that even still the increase of the Catholic population necessitated the crection of new churches. It
was a pleasing reflection that all over this vast country the Catholic religion was

MAKING SUCH GREAT ADVANCES,
and that churches were multiplying—that the seed
was being sown and that the harvest was being
reaped. He then explained to the congregation the
reason of his addressing them on that occasion.
Through the kindness of the Rev. Father quinn he
was permitted to receive the collection of that Sauday at St. Peter's in aid of the new church he himself was building for his parish in Cannon street.
The collection was made at the usual time during
the mass.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Scriptural Definition of Sin-Sermon by the Rev. C. C. Foote.

Journeying to church with old Boreas, not botste rous, but seemingly vengeful, tweaking the nose and nipping the fingers, is not pleasant, yet these troubles were endured by many and by the members of few churches in greater numbers than those of the Christian-Church in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway. These were so wrapt during the services in contemplation of future joys resulting from present goodness as seemingly to torget how Boreas had treated them, and to not think how he would serve them during their homeward journeys. The Rev. C. C. Foote, the pastor, preached, his text being from Romans, Ill., 23-"For all have

sinned and have come short of the glory of God."

sinned and have come short of the glory of God."

He said:—This is the language ofinspiration. It is the verdict of Heaven. We have been tried in the just courts of God, and this verdict has been rendered against as. It was in full recognition of the justice of it that Jesus in sympathy for us moved

A SECOND TRIAL.

From this charge, which no one but God could make—and as couring from Him we must regard it—none are exempted. There are three ways of disposing of this charge. First, to deny its truth; secondly, to be indifferent to it, and thirdly, to admit it and seek to become clear of it. True wisdom prompts the latter course.

The preacher, to verify the charge, quoted a Scriptural definition of sin as a transgression of the law, and stated that the old theologians divided sins into two classes—those of commission and omission, or, in other words, wrongful things we did,

TROPER THINGS WE DID NOT.

PROPER THINGS WE DID NOT.
Sing are again divided by Scriptural authority into those of secret thought and those of presumptuousness. He continued upon this subject for some length of time, and flustrated each method of sumag with common life instances. What intensities this charge is that it cannot with any snow of trath be denied unless the existence of God and, there-fore, the

at all be denied. For God has not simply a know-

RELIGIOUS.

leafge of our acts, but He is the searcher of our hearts, and He will bring overy thought to judgment. Before a correct exhibit of his sinfulness the stonless heart—even a voltaire's—will quali. It is the pall which he has woven and spread over himself, and only the loving hand of Jesus can lift it. Through Him all sins will be forgiven, and "hope spring triumphant" of a future participation in the purity and joy of eternal life in the presence of God. Who, in contemplating this, does not welcome Jesus?

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About four years ago the House of the Good

The Perils of Great Cities-Sermon by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., in Behulf of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Shepherd, an institution for the care and Christian culture of the outcast and vagabond children of this city, was established under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions and subscriptions and church collections. Last evening Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of Grace church, preached a sermon in its behalf in Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. His text was Second Corinthians xi., 26-"In perils in the city"-the subject being the perils of childhood in large cities. Paul had been driven from cities by mobs and roughs; but he always returned to then again, and we have his own record that he spent three years in Ephesus, two in Corinth and two or more in Rome, and planted churches in them all. He was himself a city native, and he recognized their value. The varied and diverse streams of moral life centre in cities; the intense controversies the sharp contentions which are found only in cities have their uses. It is customary to undervalue cities, to hold them up as

PLACES OF CRIME and the home of every foul thing. It was formerly the practice of papers, secular and religious, to decry places of amusement as tending to ruin city people, until some one, after careful examination, demonstrated that even the very lowest of those places

people, until some one, after careful examination, demonstrated that even the very lowest of those places are supported mainly by country people. Paul did not undervalue cities; neither do we. What battles for truth are fought in them; what discoveries of science; what matchess sacrifices for everything good and true and noble are made in cities. They are conspicuous for a robust manhood, though we are apt to think of them as efficient. They demanded vigorous action, and the man who caunot jump in and keep up with the rush of thought and of business is left behind while his fellows move on. Out of the complex pressure of city life springs prompt action, mainty courage, generous charity, deep sympathy. They are nourlished here. They are almost unknown in the country, whore wealth abides and green fields. The finest illustrations of true religion are to be met with in cities, for here one gets the strongest

GRIP OF THE MASTER'S HAND
and holds on to the blessed fact of a living Christ—a preclous reality. And here the soul fluids out how real and milghty is the heip it thus implores. The spiritual flores of men here acquire flexibility and firmness by meeting with temptations and trials to which the soul will not succumb. There is a Christian herotsm which cannot be found anywhere but in large cities. But if all this is so, some one will ask, why undertake such a work as this institution of the Good Shepherd has assumed? Why take persons from the city to the country? This opens up the question of the training of children and youth in large cities. It does not follow that because cities are the best places for men and women that they must also be good training schools for children. Here we over-stimulate the young brain, we overwork the young body and injure the young soul. The RISKS OF CHILDREN

are great enough even in good homes like ours. But suppose that what hundreds of children call home is but a parody upon what we understant by that sacred word, what then? Here are rooms, eight by,ten feet, in which whole families are huddled together in a condition to outrage all common decency—homes where father and mother, sister and brother, husband and wife, stranger and friend, lie down together in one common lith; where the woman suffering in travail is jostled about by men drunken and besotted; where there is no separation between birth and death, but both meet a common lot. There are homes in Christian lands where the horror of darkness still aftrights us. Here is a woman with seven caliaren—a boy of teu years, naked, and an infant in the cradie in rags, and there is a group of dirty, impish beings who swear and crack ribald jokes at you as you enter. Ask them what they know of God and of his dear Son and they will

them what they know of God and of his dear Son and they will

STARE AT YOU WITH AMAZEMENT
or mock your kindest words and Intention. We are sitting within little more than a stone's throw of such scenes where a boy twelve of years tries to eke out a riving by manufacturing ineiter matches during the day and thieving at night where another of thirteen or fourteen, a confirmed drunkard, reels home in the evening and beats his widowed or deserted mother, who enfeebled with work and want is unable to resist him, and where the girl of seventeen has learned to be and steal until she can do both better than she can do any living else. What shalt we do with them? Take them in our arms of faith and pr. yer and pateoce and love, and rear them up for the Master. But this cannot be done by taking them two or tirree hours a week to the top of Murray Hill and letting them breathe the pure air there and them return them to their damp, dark and dismal homes, in some tenement garret or in some

where the rising tide of the sewer rouse we to the ones from their slumbers and compels them to seek salety in flight. They must be taken away wholy from such homes and placed in the country, where they shall have pure air, healthy employment creanly and comfortable has

LEXINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTZRIAN CHURCH.

e "Memorial Offering"-Sermon by Dr

Joseph Sanderson. espite the sharp air and cutting wind of yestermorning the Lexington avenue Presbyterian burch was as well filled as usual. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson, who also preached the sermon. The subject of the discourse was the

MEMORIAL OFFERING of \$5,000,000 which the church decided to raise upon its reunion in November, 1869, after a divsion of over thirty-three years. It was intended that the entire fund should be paid in by next May, but as

yet only \$3,000,000 has been subscribed. The funds will be used for charitable and educational pur-The reverend speaker took for his text Mark xii, 11—"And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cas, money his the treasury; and many that were rich cast in much."

One of the most woodenful characteristics of the bible is, that in all that relates to man is formshes a perfect guide.

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We are enjoined to be "zealous in good works."

If an illustration be required of united zealous effort for the glory of God we find it in the manner in which the Israelites contributed to the formation of the tabernacle, to the crection of the temple and to its rebuilding, on their return from the land of caputity. If we want examples of benevolence we have the Maccedontans, the Thessatonians and the poor widow with her two mites. If we want a warrant for complying with the request of the remated General Assembly of the Presbyterians, to give to the support of the house and the cause of God, we find it in the

Last words of our mastes

as he ascended to Histhrone. Also in the charge of the apostle to the youthful Timouny—that he charge the people to do good works, to be ready to distribute and willing to communicate; also in the example of the people whom Jesus beheld as they cast money into the treasury of the temple. The persons spoken of in the text are God and man, creator and creature, the giver and the receiver, and they meet face to face in the tomple—God's house—and at the treasury in the house. Jewish antiquarians tell us that in one of the courts of the temple there were thirteen chests, one for each of the twelve tribes of Israel and they came to the temple, and it was commanded "mat none should appear before the Lovit emply." The money thus conjected was to peak for The Pebblic Scenition.

The Pebblic Scenitions.

the income, wood for the altar, and other expenses connected with the temple, while a part of it was distributed to the poor. It was opposite these receptacles that Carist took his sent, that He might observe the voluntary offerings of the people. As He sat there He doubtloss saw a great variety of worshippers, and observed much depravity and hypocrisy among the attendants upon the temple services. Some would appear with a pompons, self-confident air, as though the c

worshippers would present themselves, clothed with all the pomp that goaliness could assume, and with the contribution ready in the hand; and so came many others, and all gave as God had prozpered them. Last of all there came a poor widow. She came last because she was the poorest of the poor, unfit to mingle with the rest; her clothing was clean, but scanty; her children were barefoot, her babe was wrapped as well as the countries. She was coming, she felt, to her father's home, where His warm love would comfort her. She quietly made her way to the treasury; two mites were in her hand; she had moistened them with her tears and consecrated them with her prayers; they were all her living, but she would not disobey the injunction "and come before the Lord empty." With love, and faith and prayers,

of the Lord's goodness, she dropped her two mites into the treasury. As she passed on her Saviour made a note of the state of her heart and of the contribution of her hand, to be procesimed as a memorial of her throughout all generations. The speaker said in conclusion that God had still His house in this world, and it needed support, and it should be looked upon as a great favor to be able to contribute to the cause of Christ.

CHERCH OF THE MESSIAM.

Right Action Better than Right Belleving

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth. The attendance at this church yesterday was not quite as numerous as on other days, but was still creditable in size, and those comprising it evidently devoutly intent on profiting by the words of admonition and explanation given by their

Mr. Hepworth took his text from St. Luke, Ix., 62 "No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." He said:—The text does not mean to imply that a man is excusable for not putting his hand to the plough at all. The apostle was not a man of compromises. He intends to say that every man is bound to con scientiously consecrate himself to right living, and, having done so, to keep his vow at all hazards. You will notice again that it is right acting, and not simply right believing, that is demanded. You

turn its soil up to the sunshine, then plant, then till and be patient, if you expect to get and keep the goodwill of the Almighty. There are some men who seem to think that to accord with certain for-mations, to believe certain dogmas, is quite enough. They pray to God on Sunday, and then prey on the world all the rest of the week. These men only pre-tend to have religion. They are Pharisees, always talking about religion and

world all the rest of the week. These men only pretend to have religion. They are Pharisees, always talking about religion. They are Pharisees, always talking about religion and

HUNTING UP HERESY,

with more than commendable vigor, but never showing in their lives the honesty or earnestness of their faith. This mere pretence is only a signboard telling the public what kind of goods you have within. And as the merchant whose only stock in trade is the signboard making flaming announcements while there are really no goods within is not likely to dio a rich man, so the religionist who is a suckier for this or that form or creed, but losses sight of the manly attributes which command respect, is likely to be bankrupt in the sight of God. What we want is

LESS PHETENSION AND MORE HARD WORK.

"But," you say, "how are we to get hold of this true religion,"—it seems to us a mystery." No, there is no mystery about it. It is simple enough to be understood by the lowilest heart. Watch the natural growth of a soul frombindancy and you will see the problem plandly solved. In every child there are certain tendencies towards what is right and certain other lendencies towards what is right and certain other lendencies towards what is right leniherits, undoubledly, those predispositions to evil from the past. They have been accumulating ever since Adam was driven out of the garden. No man can deny the existence in every heart of many the existence in every heart of Sunday the existence in every heart of Sunday the existence in every heart of TRANSHITTED DEFRAVITY.

But as childhood wears away and youth comes on, or as youth gives place to early manhood, the soulled of God longs for that peace which only the consciousness of accepted allegiance to Heaven can give. Long months of sadness, of self-examination, of half-formed resolutions, follow, and then, with God's help, there comes a settled purpose to yield body, soul and mind to the commands of Christ. What a struggle that is: I think the angels must look down in anxiety and

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.

How Christians Should Live-Sermon by

Rev. Dr. McVicker. The congregation at the Church of the Holy Light, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fourth stree was small yesterday, doubtless owing to the fearful cold which prevailed, and which seized everybody by the ears without the smallest ceremony. Those who did attend listened to a very eloquent discourse from the Rev. Dr. McVickar.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the words from Christ's prayer-Gospel of St. John, xvii., 15. He said that schoolboys looked forward to the advent of their vacation time with feelings of delight, and long before the happy hour came the season of pleasure was enjoyed in anticipation.
This world, he continued, is our school, and we should make some preparation for our vacation, which is the resurrection. Christ prayed not only for His disciples, but for all who were to come and had been. Notwithstanding all our ingratitude He still loves us. We are only on our voyage to another life. God has decreed that before we see Him we

must pass through Though we must live in the world we should not be of the world. We should hve in it as Christ did while he was among us. What, he asked, was the sign of Christ? In the dark ages it was easy enough to detect this sign. It is true that this is the nine-teenth century of religion, and yet how few live as Christ did. Christ came as an ambassador from His Fa her—an ambassador armed with full power—an ambassador who came to conquer by love. The world stull fails to recognize either the message of the messenger. It is not necessary, the preacher continued, that a man should abjure society and withdraw himself from his fellows; but he needs to show the reality of his position—to show himself Christilke. Those who listened to him, he said, knew best whether what he was saying to them was in valu; but his office was to remind them of what Christ had done. The divine Son, as man, SPEARS in PRAYER; the Father listens to the petition, and the Holy Ghost awaits to carry out the mandate of the Father. The reverend gentleman here repeated the touching words of the text:—"As Thou hast sent me into the world ever so also have I sent them into the world ever so also have I sent them into the world by Christ in the Solitude of the desert, and when so human ear heard his shent petitions. He repeated that parager that His disciples might realize their position, their danger and their giorious prospects. He spoke cloquenty of the BOLDEN'S AND VANITY OF MAN. In thinking that he could do without Got; and despite this rash, will'd blindness God still oved him God does not pray that we may be carried out of this world and withdrawn from its dangers and lemptations, but that we should have no danger to eacounter, but that we should have no danger to eacounter, but that we should have no danger to eacounter, but that we should have no danger to eacounter, but that we should he remained the Holy Ghost he caunot enter the kingdom of Man and drink His blood ye cannot have life in you." We should be with Him in the Communation, for He says, "e THE ORDEAL OF THIS WORLD. Though we must live in the world we should not be of the world. We should live in it as Christ did